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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives your complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, read The Nugget.

Vol. 18. No. 9. The County Seat Paper NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA The Gold Center MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944

Thinking Out Loud

Ens. Harley M. Leete, Jr. now stationed in Great Britain in a recent letter to his parents tells of a week end trip to Edinburg, the cultural capital of Scotland. Excerpts follow:

By H. M. L. Jr.

We had a short leave over the week end and I went to Edinburg with an interesting group of friends. We bought first class tickets—there is quite a difference between third and first class—as a matter of fact, in first class you have exactly twice as much room. Continental trains as you know, are in compartments, with the seats facing each other. First class you sit five in a compartment, with individual seats. Third class has ten in a compartment—five on each long seat. Third class opens right on to the platform from two doors one on each side. First class has a corridor running along one side of the compartment with a door opening on to the platform.

In our compartment was a very interesting Englishman, a very handsome and cosmopolitan chap of about fifty I guees, who had lived all over the world and had seen a good deal more of America than most Americans—in fact, than ninety nine per cent of Americans have.

From Glasgow to Edinburgh doesn't take very long in the train—as you could gather from the map. We put up at a little hotel in Manor Place, a hotel called the Thistle. Very comfortable, very tiny. The Red Cross found the place for us as the town was quite full. The cost of a hotel room here usually includes the price of breakfast and this did too, but alas we were too lazy to arise and eat breakfast.

There are two main spots, or rather three at which Edinburg night life congregates. There are Royal British, the British Northern and the Caledonian Hotel, and night life seems to revolve around these spots. Edinburg has an entirely different character than Glasgow. Glasgow is the industrial center of Scotland they say, and about twice as dirty and grimy and ugly as South San Francisco. Edinburg is the cultural center of Scotland, and it is really beautiful. The shops are really very classy.

We'd had a husky tea in the afternoon which included scones with cheese in them, cakes (bready stuff—for the birds, but temporarily filling), and sweets—buns and jelly. About eight we decided it was chow-time again so we went to the Northern British, for variety. That is a large (by Scotch standards only) hotel built over the London Northern Eastern Railway station. It's a rather lovely hotel in an old fashionedness that considerably antedates the Fairmont—by roughly a million years. Very high ceilings, deep ivory plaster, deep leather chairs, pin drop silence in most of the rooms, thick rugs a bit worn with the traffic frozen faced servants, very expert.

The main dining room was a bit like one of the big halls where special dances are held in the Palare—really very gracious looking, and quite spacious. The people there were mostly military men and their girls—from every part of the world you can possibly imagine—there were a few, in fact quite a few very striking looking women, both British, and European—really one of the most cosmopolitan gatherings I've ever seen. The waiters wore white tie and tails.

The food was good but a little scarce. Delightful service. Turkey Brussels sprouts, boiled potatoes, mock turtle soup, jam sponge (a cake with jelly on it) or cheese savory (melted cheese on a big cracker) for dessert. We had a couple pitchers of beer for drinking material—very weak. The draft beer in Scotland is mostly for the birds.

More than a few Scottish officers were there in kilts. I understand that before this war almost all the gentry wore kilts instead of trousers when dressed up in Edinburg. Wouldn't that kilt you? Other Scotch officers were there in bright plaid trousers, very tight fitting.

The feminine talent in general was very good, I thought. Clothes are very tightly rationed so they don't look especially sharp in that respect. Most of them have complexions that are so good that they are frequently too out-doorsy looking.

We took a taxi (1923 job) to the Thistle—the town was utterly beautiful in the palest, bluest moonlight you ever saw. Edinburg castle looked like a dream—it's spires and turrets shimmering in the most luminescent blue mist you can imag—oh, it was unworldly. We hit the sack in about twelve. Rud and I shot the bull about Miami (he was down there, too) until about two in the morning.

A cute maid popped into our room at ten to ask us if we wouldn't have breakfast but we were too lazy then. We got up about half an hour later, cursing ourselves for sloths—having missed a good breakfast of bacon and eggs and feeling the starvation under the ribs.

SOIL SURVEY TO START SOON

Detailed soil survey on lands within the Nevada County Soil Conservation District will get under way within ten days according to C. E. Gassaway, district president.

Joe Kingsbury, conservation surveyor, who will make the detailed survey will move his family from Placerville to Grass Valley at once.

Plans for the survey were made during an inspection of the district which was made last Friday. Those taking part were R. E. Storie, in charge of soil surveys for the University of California, R. E. Roberts of the soil survey division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, H. M. Lumsden, Henry Fox, Harry H. Hyatt, and Kingsbury all of the soil conservation service.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR HENRY VAN DYKE TOMORROW

The funeral of the late Henry Van Dyke, who passed away in the Nevada County Hospital Saturday will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be held in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary chapel with Rev. William Horgan officiating. Interment will be in the Catholic Cemetery.

Van Dyke was a native of Michigan, aged 64 years. He had been employed by the Spring Hill Mine for several years and relinquished that post to drive a truck for the Diamond Match Company in Grass Valley. He was a lover of the out-of-doors, a hunter and a fisherman.

Surviving the deceased are his wife, Mrs. Viola Van Dyke, two sisters, Mrs. Bertha Nile of Oakland, Miss Jennie Van Dyke and four brothers, Joseph, Bert, James and William Van Dyke, whose addresses are unknown to Mrs. Van Dyke.

There will be rosary service this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Hooper and Weaver chapel.

VERNON STOLL HEADS GRASS VALLEY CHAMBER

The board of directors of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce has re-elected the officers that served during 1943. Vernon Stoll is president, Del Powell, vice resident, Leonard Prisk, secretary, and Miss Edith Scott, secretary-manager.

The chamber turned down a suggestion made by OPA officials that it relinquish its headquarters in the Holbrook Building, corner of Main and Church streets, to permit the local ration board to occupy them for the duration.

Dr. O. F. Lang was named chairman of an avition committee to seek post war facilities for plane traffic.

Stacks of Old Ballots Will Aid War Effort

Stacks of old ballots which have accumulated over the years in the storage rooms of the Nevada County Court House have been turned over to the Boy Scouts for their paper drive by R. N. McCormack, county clerk. In rummaging through the piles, McCormack found other paper material that may, after a lapse of years, also be assigned a part in winning the war. It was estimated that there is almost a ton of old ballots and other waste paper.

Bob Tamblyn Home For Brief Furlough

Aviation Cadet Robert Tamblyn is receiving the greetings of local friends in this city after arriving with Mrs. Tamblyn last Thursday night from Kingman, Arizona. Cadet Tamblyn received scalp wounds of not too serious nature when a Santa Fe work train crashed into a bus filled with U. S. Air Corps students returning from gunnery practice two weeks ago. Of the 35 occupants of the bus only seven survived.

Tamblyn stated that he has two weeks leave after which he will return to Kingman to begin gunnery training.

Mother of Seven Sues For Divorce and Support

Ora Lee Este has filed a suit for divorce from Frank Este, whom she states in her complaint, is father of her seven children ranging in age from five to 13. Judge George L. Jones, has issued an order to the defendant to show cause why he should not be required to pay $160 per month to plaintiff for her support and that of her children while the suit is pending.

Este was convicted of a felony March 6th, 1939, but has since been released from prison and is now reported to be employed in Los Angeles.

Mt. St. Mary's Pupils Buy a Lot of Bonds

Mount St. Mary's Academy has concluded a Fourth War Loan bond selling contest and the fifth and sixth graders have won with a total of $1,307.15.

Bobby Trathen purchased a $500, a $75 and a $25 bond, $600 worth in all. Jack Cramer was second with a purchase of $525, and Buddy Valeschini third with $300. The average for pupils in the two grades was $56.83.

Total bonds sales for the school including all grades was approximately $1,800.

Funeral Services For Late Robert L. Foster

Funeral services were held Friday afternoon in the chapel of the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary for the late Robert Law Foster, who passed away Wednesday in Sacramento. Rev. Herschel Fravel of the Congregational Church officiated. Interment was in Elm Ridge Cemetery.

Foster had resided in Grass Valley but a short time but had expressed his intention of making his home in Nevada County. He was a native of Shushan, New York, aged 69 years.

Surviving him are his daughters, Mrs. Coral Morton and Mrs. Mildred Lane, both of Grass Valley, Mrs. Lois Jones of Oakland, and Mrs. Ellen Hawkins of Modesto, and a son, Sgt. Harold Foster of the U. S. Army Air Force, who flew out from Florida to attend the service.

Last Rites For Mrs. Mary Lynch Tomorrow

Last rites will be held tomorrow morning in Grass Valley, in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary chapel for the late Mrs. Mary M. Lynch who passed away Saturday night. Elder Patterson of the Seventh Day Adventist Church will conduct the service. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Lynch was a resident of Union Hill on the Colfax road just outside Grass Valley. She was a native of Missouri, aged 78 years. She had resided in Nevada County for five years.

Surviving her are her husband. P. E. Lynch, a daughter, Mrs. Anna Nash, a son, Carl Lynch, and a brother, John D. Cox, all of Grass Valley. Two sisters reside in Oklahoma. She also leaves six grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

ANOTHER GROUP OF DUTCH PILOTS COMING TO REST

James C. Tyrrell, manager of Bret Harte Inn, stated yesterday that another large group of Royal Nederlands Air Force officers, will arrive February 9th for a rest period in Grass Valley. The first group consisted of 75 who had completed their training at Jackson, Mississippi. The new arrivals are from the same school and number approximately the same.

During the visit of the first group Grass Valley residents provided many entertainments. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining ski boots and skis many citizens volunteered to loan their sports equipment to the visitors, dances were planned and senior officers of the group were invited to speak before various service organization. Civic groups are again planning hospitable events for the visitors.

CADET DICK, WRITES HIS DAD, BOB EVANS

Cadet Richard Evans, son of Robert Evans, of Zion street, is a navigator bombadier and is in camp near Victorville. He will have been in the U. S. air forces a year on February 22nd. A letter written to his father January 25 follows:

"Dear Dad:

"Hi old top, how's things going. I've just been busier than hell. Flying every day is no snap. Then also every other day we have bombsignt trainer. By the time you receive this note you should have a little booklet of pictures of the field here and training. Oh! yes, the bombsight trainer. You've probably seen pictures of it.

"Its just a twelve foot high platform with three seats for the instructor and two students and instruments. Mounted on front is the sight chart, or mount. This trainer simulates actual flying and bombing conditions and gives us actual practice with the Norden bombsight. Dad after over a year I finally get my hands on a bombsight. That is work I don't mind doing. Believe me it is work, sitting hunched over with your eye glued to the eyepiece for two and a half hours straight. The working of the sight isn't too hard but it requires concentration and coordination.

"The theory of the sight isn't easy at all. Man, talk about Rube Goldberg. Navigation is pretty rough. Talk about sweating things out. I sweat from the time I take off until I land on those missions. I do like the system of instruction here though. Each two student navigators have a separate instructor. The same applies to bombadiering. All in all I am still as happy at this field as can be expected.

"By the way, I arose this morning at 4:45 a. m. and what greets me outside but a couple inches of snow! My, what doesn't happen in California?

"Tonight I am going over to be measured for my uniform. You should see the list of clothes we are required to buy with the $250 allowance. It comes to seven complete uniforms, pinks, greens, a blouse, suntans and gaberdines. But this means the end is getting nearer.

"Was I surprised to hear about Dick Vance? Se he's a PDI chaser. I'll tell you what a PDI chaser is when I see you. Dad, I always knew that guy would make it."

CALENDAR CLUB

The Calendar Club of the Grass Valley Methodist Church will meet this evening in Wesley Hall to enjoy a program consisting of community singing, a group of readings by Mrs. Vera Ingram, vocal solos by Mrs. Dorothy Simmons a,nd in instrumental duet by Mrs. Camille Cornish and Mrs. Charles Berriman.

The Grass Valley High School Band, under direction of Harold George will play a number of selections. Mrs. Mark Pike, wife of the Methodist pastor, will be the chairman.

TRUMAN SENATE COMMITTEE HAS POST WAR PLAN

By JAMES PRESTON

The lack of "ground rules" which will permit industry to make full postwar employment possible is one of the most urgent domestic anxieties of congress.

More and more the gentlemen on Capitol Hill are convinced these days that the surest foundation to support jobs after the war is a sound and virile industry, encouraged by government rather than being subject to unnecessary regulations, controls and restrictions.

This growing feeling is summarized in the latest report of the Senate Special (Truman) Committee which is investigating the national defense program. It asserts that private industry should take the lead after the war in providing employment, and that businessmen should be advised in advence by the government as to what they can and cannot do.

This makes sense to congress—as do the five steps that the Truman committee is urging the government to take. They are:

1 Determine the method by which contracts are to be terminated after the war. 2 Determine the advance notice which industry can have of the terminations. 3 Determine the methods for insuring the early removal of government from private plants, so as to make them available for the production of civilian articles. 4 Determine the extent to which the government will make or guarantee loans to provide business with working capital. 5 Determine the condition upon which the government will lease or sell the plants and facilities which have been constructed for the war effort.

No matter how able businessmen are, the Truman Committee points out, "they cannot make plans that are worthwhile until they know the conditions under which they will have to operate.'

So keen is congressional interest in contract termination and reslated problems that five other House and Senate groups, in addition to the Truman Committee are studying the subject which is so vital to full post war employment.

They are the House Military Affairs Committee, the Senate Military Contract Termination Subcommittee, headed by Sen. James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.), House Naval Affairs Committee, House Small Business Committee, with Rep. Wright Patman, as chairman, and the Senate Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee, Sen. Walter F. George, chairman.

Viewpoint of the armed services seemed to have been succiently put by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission who told the House Military Affairs Committee: 'If we've got brains enough to negotiate the contracts in the first place we should have brains enough to terminate and settle them."

W. ANDREWS, SOLDIER WILL BE BORNE TO REST

William Andrews, soldier and miner, who spent several years in Nevada County mines, and who died Sunday in the Livermore Veterans Hospital, will rest in the New Odd Fellows Cemetery here, following services Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock in the chapel of Holmes Funeral Home.

Mrs. Thomas J. Haddy of this city, a sister of the deceased, spent last week with him at the hospital. He was a native of Michigan aged 54 years. He served through the first World War as a recruiting officer. Seven years of his life were spent in the U. S. Army. The funeral services tomorrow will be in charge of the Hague-Thomas-Hegarty Post of the American Legion.

Surviving is his wife Mrs. Belle Andrews, and a son Lieut. William Andrews, now in service in England in the U. S. Army.

ONLY 4 MORE DAYS TO GET AUTO LICENSES

Motor vehicle owners of Nevada City have only until midnight Friday, February 4th, to apply for 1944 registration renewal without payment of stiff penalties.

Applications may be filed in person at any branch office of the Department of Motor Vehicles or California Highway Patrol up to the close of business hours Friday.

Applications forwarded by mail will be accepted without penalty if the envelope shows a postmark prior to midnight, February 4th.

The penalties required by the Vehicle Code are equal to 100 per cent of the registration fee and 50 per cent of the vehicle license fee.

The 1943 registration card must be presented or mailed with the fee and must show the present address of the applicant.

Persons forwarding applications by mail should use postal or bank money orders or certified checks. Currency should not be mailed. Personal checks are not accepted.

The amount of the fee due is determined by adding together the registration fee and license fee as shown near the lower right hand corner of the 1943 registration card. If these amounts are not shown and the fees due for 1944 are not shown on the lower left hand corner of the card, the applicant should consult rate charts at the nearest gasoline service station.

Applications should be mailed to 12th and N Streets, Sacramento.

COOKE COUNTY, TEXAS TO TAKE CARE OF ITSELF

The parade seems to be forming on the right of those towns, counties, (and on up) which are declaring their independence of government dictation in solving their post-war reconstruction problems and creating jobs.

The latest is Cooke County, Texas. It intends to make its own plans, develop agriculture as its greatest natural resource, get ready a program of public construction and repairs—and pay for it all with its own tax funds and through private capital.

As a preliminary, the Texas citizens are asking their congressmen to reduce the number of federal alphabetical agencies and prevent the creation of new ones. They would like to see more economy at the capital and fewer "hamstring" regulations.

The growing trend indicated by the Texans and a mounting list of others leads a prominent Washington observer to remark:

"Even some of the most ardent New Dealers are developing unexpected sympathy with the idea that sturdy private enterprise and local self reliance are pretty fine things after all.

"There's no longer quite the old enthusiasm for federal over all planning, federal financing, and fedetal controls extending to all parts of the national economic machine."

Funeral Today For Late Otis Merle Thompson

The body of Otis Merle Thompson who passed away at the Permanente Hospital in Richmond Thursday following an attack of pneumonia, was received yesterday by the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary. Funeral services will be held in the firm's chapel today at 3 p. m. Rev. Mark Pike will conduct the service. Interment will be in the Elm Ridge Cemetery.

Thompson, 36 years of age, was a native of Nebraska. He had been noted for his love of fishing and hunting. Grass Valley had been his home for several years. While his family continued to reside here, he had been employed as a safety engineer in the Kaiser shipyards at Richmond.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Frances Thompson, three daughters, Mrs. Emily Clark, and Frances and Marlene Thompson, all of Grass Valley and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thompson of Colorado.

Nevada City Nugget

305 Broad Street. Phone 36.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder if it isn't wise,
When skies above are drear and grey,
To spend a portion of our time,
In being gay
We know the sun will shine again,
We see the signs of breaking day,
Let's not forget the old time mirth—
Come, let's be gay.

I wonder what the poet, Virgil had done, was preparing to do, or was doing when he wrote. "this delightful at times to be somewhat insane." The answer is, of course, veiled in the mists of antiquity, but at least we do know that the great immortal was in full accord with those wiseacres who later informed the world that, "a little folly now and then, is relished by the best of men," and that, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

This year, as the war reaches new heigts of intensity and a presidential campaign crashes in upon us, is there danger that we may become too seriously preoccupied, too intent upon the serious tasks and problems of the day, to find time for momentary gaiety? I hope not, for gaiety is very refreshing and relaxing.

I wonder about the impending presidential contest and wish, perhaps foolishly, that it might be settled in the pugilistic arena. Shocking? Yes, but ever so much more orderly than the customary mode of procedure. It would be my idea to select two heavy weights one from the democratic, one from the republican party, as stand ins for the presidential nominees. The pugilists would be given preliminary training and then brought together in some favored center of population wher they could "fight it out."

Upon entering the ring, the contestants would be met by a referee of unimpeachable integrity, who, after giving them final instructions, would send them to their respective corners with the order to "come out fighting."

The contest would be governed by strict rules of conduct; no brass knuckles would be concealed in their plobby gloves, no foul blows would be tolerated, there would be no scratching, biting or kicking, very little smearing and vituperation would be held down to a few choice bits of billingsgate, muttered by the contestants in the heat of battle and quite inaudible to the audience. Partisans could cheer their favorites to the echo and feel secure in the knowledge that barring unexpected misadventure, the best man would win.

The president met Poe's raven and determined to test its prophetic powers. Lifting up his golden voice, he cried.

Bird of prey or beast of burden,
Bird or beast, or esoteric figment of a dream prophetic,
Tell me, tell men, I implore!
If I cinch the nomination,
Cinch and run as thrice before,
Can I win one term more?
Quoth the raven, "Never Four."—A. Merriam Conner

POWER IN PERFORMANCE

America has learned a number of lessons the hard way during the war period—and should have a much sounder set of economic and political principles when the war is ended. Under the impact of a great national emergency, many of our pre-war concepts have cracked and disintegrated, while others have stood the test like well-tempered steel.

Before the war, for example, it had become an accepted practice for political demagogues to ring the changes against private business and industry, and to denounce every successful enterprise as a blight on the land. Particularly was this true in the case of the power industry, which became the favorite whipping boy of every boisterous bureaucrat, and of most of the zealous reformers who descended on Washington with plans for a bright, new world, directed by bright young men, at public expense.

There are very few denunciations of the power industry today ,even by dyed-in-the-wool public ownership zealots, because somehow—in face of the magnificent contributiin which the power companies have made to the war effort—such denunciations don't ring true any more. Instead, the power companies are getting words of praise and commendation on every hand—a fact which must make some of the old-timers in the industry feel that the millenium is certainly at hand. In California, the P. G. & E. has been cited by both the Army and the Navy for meritorious service in providing a vast output of power for war plants without any let down in service to its regular patrons. And nationally, the Saturday Evening Post, in an article entitled, "The Power Shortage That's Didn't Come," has just paid well-deserved tribute to the utilities for their able, fare-sighted management.

Gratifying as all this must be to the utility leaders, and their millions of workers we believe the public has been even more impressed by the fact that with almost all other living costs soaring, the cost of gas and electricity has come down—and is now lower at least in California than at any other time in history. There's power in that kind of performance. And unless they're dumber than we think, the bureaucrats and the demagogues will have to start looking around for a new whipping boy. Because that strapping fellow they didn't like—the power boy—has made the honor roll!—Contributed

TOKEN-PACKING MAMMAS

If the lady of the house looks a bit grim toward the end of next month; if she counts absent-mindedly on her fingers, and if her purse bulges with a new kind of wampum as she sallies forth to market—then you'll know you've got a token packing mamma! There's nothing to get too alarmed about, though, because the lady next door and the lady across the street will be in the same category. And it's a good thing the women folks still have a lot of gumption, and over-size purses, or else a lot of men might have to blaze their own trails in learning about how to bring home the bacon and tokens.

Token—the small change of the ration business—will begin flowing into circulation throughout the country February 27. Slightly smaller than a dime, they will be worth one point each. They will be given as change by retailers for the ration stamps—red tokens being used in meat purchases, and blue for processed foods. The reason for the tokens, it appears, is to simplify the ration system, but that's a tender point we won't go into. except to report that OPA estimates with the use of tokens Ration Book Four will last about two years. And at least three books would be required during this period without tokens, according to the OPA communiques.

Also, from February 27 on, ration stamps—each with a 10-point value regardless of the number appearing on the coupon—will be validated on an across the book basis instead of on up and down basis as at present. Three meat stamps, worth a total of 30 points, will become valid every two weeks, with the first two series of six stamps remaining valid until May 20. Tokens, given as change, will have no expiration dates.

If this isn't all clear, wait until the new kind of wampum has been in circulation a few days—and then ask your token-packing mamma. The women, God bless them, know all the answers!—Contributed.

GERMANY, 1918-1944

The headlong Nazi retreat from Russia, which now borders on a rout, with disastrous losses in both men and militay equipment as well as territory, raises the question of the position of Germany today as compared to her position when she asked for an armistice in 1918.

Is Germany stronger in 1944 than she was in 1918? Or weaker? The comparative facts are interesting—and may afford an index to the confidence of our military leaders that the European war will end in 1944.

When the armistice was signed in 1918, Germany's army, coupled with the troops of her allies, totaled 25,000,000 men. She had lost about 6,000,000 men, killed or disabled. Today, Germany has an army of about 10,000,000 men—and has lost about 5,000,000 killed and wounded In 1918, Germany had a front line of about 2,000 miles. Now she has more than 15,000 miles to defend. In 1918, Germany had been successful in seeing that the war was waged on the soil of her enemies—and German cities and villages were unscarred. But in 1944, many of Germany's greatest cities are in ruins; millions of her people are homeless—and allied bombing planes have turned Berlin into a shambles.

Hitler, perhaps, is more fanatical in his determination to fight to the bitter end than was the kaiser, and the iron hand of Nazi control, over both the army and the civilian population, will make revolt harder. But Germany's position, from a military standpoint appears far more desperate than it was when the collapse came in 1918.—Contributed.

BEN FRANKLIN ALSO INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURE

This month marks the 238th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. Best known for his contributions to science and letters, he was also deeply interested in agriculture and was one of the first Americans to realize that farming was a business as well as a way of life; terming it "the most honorable of all employments."

The first person of record to experiment with gypsum as a soil conditioner, he covered a field with the chemical and traced the words, "this field has been plastered," in large letters along the roadside. Passers-by were able to read the message because the grass touched by gypsum was a brighter green than the rest of the field; a practical demonstration of the value of a material now in common use.

Outstanding among Franklin's services was the introduction of new varieties of useful plants and grains. From Europe he brought Scotch kale, the kohlrabi and Swiss barley. He promoted silk culture in Pennsylvania. He introduced the yellow willow for basket making and he taught the farmers of Pennsylvania to plaster their lands. From Virginia he brought the broom corn, and from China, by way of England, he brought rhubarb used in medicine, unlike the already common garden type known as pie-plant in America. Abroad his agricultural activities profited France, which learned of the Newton Pippin while England became acquainted with fowl meadow grass. To France he also brough knowledge of various American trees including nut bearing trees and shrubs.

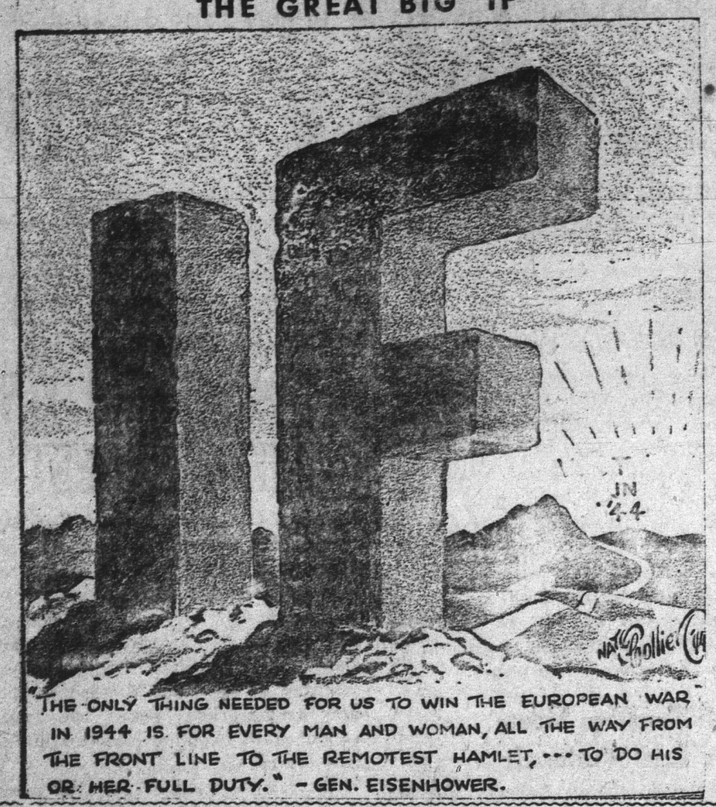
He was probably the first American to call attention, in a published writing, to the value of education in agricultural science and probably also the first to suggest the insurance of crops against storms, plant diseases and insect pests.

Benjamin Franklin saw his country through the dark days of the Revolution and took a leading part in launching the great ship of state, America. Through all the tribulations of those early times his courage never faltered; he had faith in the fundamental rightness of our way of life and, above all, a keen sense of humor which enabled him to look ahead to the better days which he knew would come.

An excerpt from one of his articles, as timely today as when it was written, says:

"The eyes of Christendom are upon us, and our honor as a people is become a matter of the utmost consequence to be taken care of. If we give up our rights in this contest, a century to come will not restore us to the opinion of the world. Present inconveniences, are, therefore, to be borne with fortitude, and better times expected."

THE GREAT BIG "IF"


JN '44
"THE ONLY THING NEEDED FOR US TO WIN THE EUROPEAN WAR IN 1944 IS FOR EVERY MAN AND WOMAN, ALL THE WAY FROM THE FRONT LINE TO THE REMOTEST HAMLET, --- TO DO HIS OR HER FULL DUTY." - GEN. EISENHOWER.

PELLETS DEVISED TO MAKE SKINNY CHICKENS FAT

DAVIS, Jan. 31.—Pellets of diethylstilbestrol, deposited under the skin of chickens from three to five weeks before they are marketed, will increase fat deposition, making the flesh more tender and juicy, Dr. F. W. Lorenz, assistant professor of poultry husbandry on the Davis campus of the University of California, reported his work along this line to the American Chemical Society and so much interest has developed that he has prepared instructions for this method of finishing fowls.

The chemical generally is available only to the medical and veterinary medical professions, and at the present time must be obtained through them. Since the experiments have not been concluded, no recommendations has been made to the industry, and the pellets are not obtainable on the market. Dr. Lorenz, however, gives directions for preparing them for use.

The skin of the fowl is cut and the pellet slipped as far back under the skin as possible. The substance cannot be given with the feed, for the success of the method lies in slow absorption. The dose used is from fifteen to twenty milligrams per bird. Pure crystillane or powdered diethylstilbestrol is used, either compressed under great pressure, or melted and dropped on a cold porcelain plate.

Old cocks with darkened, tough and stringy meat, when given this treatment, will have lighter color of meat, which will be more tender and palatable the report says.

MEAT IS NEEDED even when budget is limited

Keystone Market

DAVE RICHARDS, Prop.

213 Commercial Street

Phone 67 Nevada City

We supply our patrons with the meat from the best cattle, sheep and hogs that money can buy. We have built our reputation on service and quality and reasonable prices. Ask your neighbors about us. They will tell you.

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CITIZENS OF GREGORY, S. DAKOTA, BELIEVE 'IT'S TIME TO CHANGE'

Farmers Remember Triple A Benefits but Feel Too Much Centralized Control Is Unhealthy.

By BARROW LYONS

(EDITOR'S NOTE—This is one of a series of articles written for this paper by Barrow Lyons, staff correspondent of Western Newspaper Union. He has just completed an extended trip through the nation and in these reports gives his first-hand impressions of what rural America is thinking as we enter the third year of war and the first weeks of a presidential election year. Any opinions expressed are the writer's and not necessarily those of this newspaper.)

GREGORY, S. D.—This is a young town—even as western towns go. It was planted by the government in the heart of the prairie—the country of the Rosebud Sioux Indians—39 years ago when the land was opened to homesteaders. With the exception of the lean years of grasshoppers and drouth, when dust storms obscured the sun, Gregory has thrived. It has a population of 1,400, and is the chief trading center of Gregory county.

Usually, the Republicans have carried the county by a slight majority. In 1924, year of the Coolidge landslide, the GOP got 54 per cent of the votes. Again last year the Republican percentage was the same. But in the first New Deal election Roosevelt left the Republicans only 26 per cent of the vote, and in 1936 42 per cent. But in 1940 the voters veered to the other side, and 53 per cent of the votes were tallied under the Republican emblem.

Even though the people of Gregory dislike many things about the New Deal, they do not forget the years when the Triple A saved them through seed loans, helped them to hold their produce for better prices and brought new ways of farming that made the prairie soil more profitable.

Most of them think today that the time has come for a change. This is true even of some of the most staunch defenders of the New Deal, who feel that the administration is becoming too entrenched in power, too set in its ways, too far away from the people.

Gregory is on the edge of the cattle country, but there is extensive growing of wheat, corn, barley and forage along with cattle, hog and sheep raising.

Here is to be found the conflict of social and political trends that underlie the whole fabric of American politics today — the clash between the conservatives and the liberals—the traditional and the new—those seeking safety and those set for adventure.

Dramatically illustrating this conflict are the views of two men living on farms that are close together, both of whom took up homesteads 39 years ago when the land was opened, both of whom have had their ups and downs, but are today more prosperous than ever before.

One is E. C. Biggins, wheat farmer, who came here from the cattle country along the Missouri Breaks. He knew the Indians, ranched and

E. C. Biggins Wm. Sinkular
Two farmers—two views.

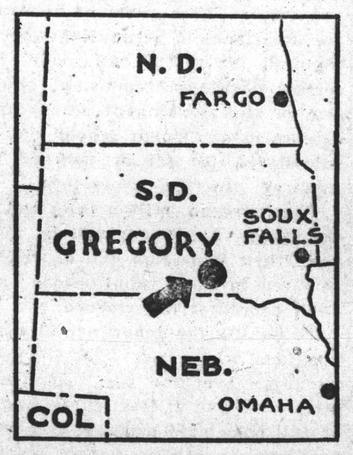
ran cattle, broke wild horses and played poker. Of him a friend remarked: "He's the kind of man who's always been independent and doesn't want to be told." He doesn't like the New Deal. He is 67 years old, and farms 400 acres.

The other is William Sinkular, who raises cattle, sheep and hogs, and most of the grain which he feeds them. In the last few years he has netted between $12,000 and $15,000 a year from his 1,920 acres. He was the first around Gregory to join the Non-Partisan league, one of the first to speak up for the Roosevelt administration.

"I saw this land come up from nothing. People thought they were making money. A man took a homestead, borrowed money on it and made improvements. They drove the price of land up to where one could mortgage a farm for $10,000 to $12,000.

Rural Credit Took Land by Foreclosure

"Then the deflation came. Steers we thought were worth $50 to $60 dropped to $12 to $14. Rural Credit took land in foreclosure—resold rich farms for $1,500—not a little but a lot of it. When the boom was on we were offered $200 an acre for our land. We saw its value go down



to where we couldn't get $10 an acre for it.

"Today we are again in a boom period, but a man who has reason knows he's not really making money. There's nothing that promises you security. The administration has promised good prices for two years, but they can't keep such promises.

"Now I like a Democrat, but I can't stand a New Dealer. They're trying to do all the things that were never thought of before. They're trying to shove this farming back to the birth of Christ. When they begin telling you how much wheat to raise and what to do—wasn't that what they did in Egyptian times?

"I growed up right beside the Sioux Indians. They'd come in on butchering day and pick up scraps, but they'd never work. The New Dealers, most of them around here, are just like that. The administration tried to rehabilitate them, but they won't rehabilitate, most of them."

Educational Program Helped Country

Now let "Bill" Sinkular state his case:

"The New Deal—not the whole setup—gave the farmer an educational program that's been a life saver for this country. In 1934 this country was a desert. It had been ruined by dust storms and drouth. In 1934 I received $1,800 for seed, and it saved my farm.

"But I don't think all the subsidies they are paying out now are necessary. All that money that's being paid out now to farmers who are prospering must be paid in by somebody. I don't think the subsidies are an attempt to buy votes; but the farmers themselves should know that inflation won't do them any good.

"Many farmers would take anything they could get hold of, and yet these same men are the greatest enemies of the New Deal—the men who have profited most from it."

H. E. McKee, vice president and director of the Northwest Security National bank, and manager of the Gregory Branch, strongly supports this anti-inflation point of view. He has seen the deposits in his branch mount from $751,000 at the end of 1941 to $1,830,000 today, and in the same period has seen loans decline from $694,000 to $430,000. Farmer-speculators are buying up the land today at prices that are too high, he declares.

"In the last year," he said, "the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation has been lending money to anyone who would take care of more livestock to increase the meat supply. In 1940 there were 1,632,000 head of cattle in the county. Today there are more than three million head. It is the same with sheep and hogs; and it is about the same in other Western states.

"What we are doing is laying up an enormous surplus on the farms. If they let this go on for another two or three years it will wrec farming. We'll have the same condition that occurred after the last war."

As Gregory, South Dakota, Views It . . .

Listen to farmer E. C. Biggins: "Today many farmers around here are spreading themselves too far—buying too many steers, sheep, hogs at prices that are too high. One friend of mine during the last boom kept gathering land at $135 an acre. He was counting his chips before he cashed in.

"Now when they started the Non-Partisan league, this friend was one of the first to fall into that; and he swallowed all their radical ideas. He boomed up that outfit, and stuck with them for several years. Well, when he saw all the things that weren't right with those boys the tears ran down his cheeks. It was dissatisfaction with the Non-Partisan league that made the people around here fall into the Democratic basket.

"Some of the seed loans the gov-

Leatherneck Raiders Attack Torokina

U. S. Marine Corps Photo

A group of Marine Raiders crouch in the dense jungle undergrowth shortly after landing on the beach at Torokina in the Bougainville campaign. Camouflaged helmets and suits make it difficult for enemy planes and snipers to spot the jungle-fighting Soldiers of the Sea.

PSYCHOLOGIST WRITES BOOK ON WAR CAUSES

BERKELEY, Jan. 31. — Drives Toward War, new book by Dr. Edward C. Tolman, professor of psychology on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, has been published by the Appleton-Century Company as a volume of the Century Psychology Series.

Former president of the American Psychological Association and chairman of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Dr. Tolman concludes his discussion of the psyscohological causes of war with the claim that wars cannot be stopped until individuals become conscious of, and loyal to, a group larger than their own immediate circle.

He outlines a reconstructed society that would save the world from the horrors of war. Its features are: an economic order satisfying the ultimate and basic needs of all individuals; an educational and social system encouraging easy indentification of an individual's traits, abilities and capacities; and a supra-national state, or world federation, to which individuals, whatever they may be, can become more loyal than to their narrower national groups.

"All this I know, is a Utopian dream," Dr. Tolman writes, "And yet, dream or no dream, it of its like must be enforced by the victors of present conflict, if our children and our children's children are not to rise up and curse us—if the dark night of savagery is not once again to descend upon all of mankind."

The casino of San Francisco's unique shore side recreational center, Aquatic Park, resembles a streamlined battleship at anchor.

Chinese New Year falls on the first day of the new moon after the sun enters the sign of aquarius; thus, it can be any time between January 20 and February 20.

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4TH WAR LOAN

CHILI'S BOTANY GARDEN PLANNED BY DR. GOODSPEED

BERKELEY, Jan. 31.—One South American neighbor, Chile, will soon have a national botanical garden made according to plans formulated by Dr. T. H. Goodspeed, professor of botany and director of the botanical garden on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Word has been received of a presidential decree authorizing acquisition of the site selected by Professor Goodspeed at the request of President Rios, and stating that it should be developed according to the specifications of the Berkeley professor made during his stay in South America last year.

The garden will be close to the city of Valpariso and will contain 500 acres of hilly terrain near the sea where there is still a considerable amount of native vegetation. Fifty acres wil receive the more intensive development of the conventional botanical garden and will include examples of the most important plant families, particularly the species of those families native to Chile. There will also be an area for Chilean trees and shrubs, one for water plants, another for cacti and other desert plants. The remainder of the area will be a plant preserve where future generations will be able to see and study elements of the native vegetation of central Chile.

GRASS VALLEY'S WAR ON DOGS

Fred Bertola Grass Valley poundmaster, has issued a warning that after today, all dogs found on the streets without license tags will be impounded, and that owners will then have to pay impounding fees in addition to a license.

WILD PIG IS CHRISTMAS MEAL FOR MARINES

NEW GEORGIA, BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS, (Delayed)—"Pigs is pigs," wrote Ellis Parker Butler, but if fate and orders had'nt intervened, a wild porker on a little Marine occupied Pacific island would have been turkey and dressing and cranberry sauce and mince pie, all in one, to a certain group of Marines.

The lone pig one of the long-nosed story book type, was discovered by the Marines shortly after they occupied the island and their first impulse was to capture and barbecue him immediately. But a foresighted Marine intervened by reminding the boys of Christmas 1942 when they had been aboard ship on the Pacific. Dinner on that day consisted of canned corn beef.

So the Marines, with visions of barbecued pig for Christmas, 1943, instead of the usual canned rations, postponed the execution of the pig. They began to carry leftovers from their own mess to the part of the island inhabited by Mr. Pig. so that he would be properly fattened for the Yuletide.

But, as Bobby Burns once said "the best laid plans of mice and men (and Marines) aft gang agley."

Came orders to evacuate the island and move farther north, and the pig wasn't included in the orders.

There was but one thing to do Mr. Pig was executed, barbecued and eaten. So the Marines of this outfit ate their Christmas dinner well ahead of schedule.

But they have one slim hope for next Christmas. Perhaps there will be another wild pig nearer Tokyo.

California anglers caught an estimated 16,000,000 trout in state waters in 1942.

U.S. Marines

2 ZEROS IN FIVE SECONDS

CAPTAIN STANLEY T. SYNAR OF WARNER, OKLA., WHO IS NOW STATIONED AT THE MARINE CORPS AIR DEPOT AT MIRAMAR, CALIF., HAS RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR SHOOTING DOWN TWO ZEROS IN FIVE SECONDS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

ROGER R. PERRY, 18, --- A RECENT MARINE CORPS RECRUIT IS A GREAT GREAT GRANDSON OF MATTHEW C. PERRY --- WHO IN 1853 OPENED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN — ANOTHER ANCESTOR WAS COMMODORE PERRY --- HERO OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

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WITH OUR BOYS IN GLOBAL WAR

Cpl. Sargeant Huson—

Cpl. Sargeant Huson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Al Huson of Gethsemene street is gunnery instructor in a camp near Las Vegas. He has been in service two years and expects a furlough in February. Sargeant was in the employ of Dave Richards of the Keystone Meat Market many years before entering service.

Capt. Robert Brown—

Capt. Robert Brown, wife and son who have resided on Park avenue for a year, left for Tennesee Friday. Capt. Brown has been stationed at Camp Beale, and they have made many friends in this city who are sorry to see them leave. He will spend his furlough visiting his parents and relatives of Mrs. Brown and then proceed to another camp.

Leland Smith—

Leland Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Smith of Clay street, arrived from Camp Farragut, Idaho, Saturday for a few day's leave. He has been in training for two months and is enjoying his visit at home. His twin brother, Warren is at Camp Roberts and is now a corporal. Leland was advanced to chief petty officer second class recently.

Ed Pohley—

Ed Pohley, son of W. H. Pohley of Park avenue, has sent a picture home of himself and his companions. In it Ed is seen to have grown a mustache. He is now in Sicily, having come up from a camp in North Africa. His brother, John was in New York for Christmas but did not have a long enough leave to get home. He went to New Jersey and spent the hodilays with his grandfather.

Sgt. Stewart Williamson of the ordnance maintenance department, at Fort Ord spent the week end with his mother Mrs. Iva Williamson.

HISTORICAL SIDELIGHTS

Editor's Note: Cities and towns of Northern and Central California have had a colorful and romantic past, the salient facts of which are known to most Californians. However much interesting information about the early days of these communities is sometimes over looked. With no pretense to historical completeness, the San Francisco Regional Service Committee has assembled some of this data in a series of articles of which this is the tenth.

VALLEJO

In the 1830s, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, touring his vast Rancho Susco with his bride, picked a spot at the junction of San Pablo Bay and the Napa River on which to build a town which should bear his name. The town was formally established in 1840. When California became a state in 1850, Vallejo, who had cooperated wholeheartedly with the new government, offered 156 acres in his town for use as the state capital. He promised to found a university, to build schools, churches, asylums, and a museum, and to lay out public parks.

Unfortunately his ambition exceeded even his great wealth. The state legislature convened in Vallejo in 1852 only to leave for Sacramento when it found its capitol unfinished. Driven from Sacramento by a flood, it made the best of things and returned to Vallejo at the beginning of 1853, after a Christmas ball had inaugurated the city as California's capital. A month later it left again, this time for Benicia, and never returned. Finally General Vallejo himself realized that he had "bitten off more than he could chew," and asked to be released from his obligation.

The city, however, continued to grow, and from 1869 to 1872 was a strong rival of Oakland in the race to be named as western terminus of the Central Pacific (later the Southern Pacific) Railroad. Even the loss of this prize could not prevent expansion of Vallejo, since in 1853 the federal government had acquired a property equally valuable to Vallejo through the purchase of Mare Island, in San Pablo Bay immediately off the town, for use as a United States Navy Yard.

Mare Island (La Isla de la Yegua) was named for a white mare of General Vallejo's which swam ashore there when a squall wrecked a cattle ferry. Its promixity to Mare Island has made Vallejo one of the biggest boom towns of the country in the present war.

Next: Eureka.

GOLD STILL BEST MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

(By Harry De Lasaux, in The Chistiah Science Monitor)

The mining and production of gold in the United States is now at a standstill, by government order. Some mines whose basic product was the yellow metal but which showed sufficient deposits of vital war metals, such as magnesite or copper, were given limited operational permits. Recently, however, the government has ordered most of them closed, unless the volume of strategic metals was dominant.

The closing of the country's gold mines presents an interesting story, and also poses a serious question: What will happen to America's $210,000,000 gold business?

One thing is certain: the government must feel that we have enough gold for our present deeds. Few people know how much golden wealth is stored away in the inscrutable vaults of Fort Knox. But everyone is assured that the amount borders on the fabulous, what with our own production and the combined resources of the allied nations salvaged from the greedy hands of the axis.

That gold, is the most suitable money medium of exchange, and the most practical metal for monetary standards is accepted by the best authorities. Besides being one of the heaviest metals, it is also the most durable. It is no coincidence that the two wealthiest nations in the world, whose wealth must by all good standards be gauged by both the materail and the spritual, have the greatest gold production, and the greatest gold possession. Those two nations are the United States and Great Britain.

Perhaps you didn't know that the British Commonwealth's gold production far exceeds that of the United States. Canada, with its rich strikes in the Yukon country produced $103,000,000 worth in 1933. in that same year, the amazingly fruitful deep mining shafts of South Africa yielded $385,000,000. But the United States gold production was only $89,500,000.

Incidentally, that was the year the price of gold jumped from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. Whether that had anything to do with it or not, mining in the United States went up in output; so that in 1941 the yield was $208,500,000.

With regard to that amount, California dominated and still dominates, the states. The 1941 totals give California an output of almost $50,000,000. Next comes the Territory of Alaska with $24,000 000; then Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and Montana. Thus, California produces more than a fifth of the nation's total gold.

The leading gold producing center in California is still in one spot, located some 60 miles north of Sacramento, in the heart of California. That center of gold mining is Nevada County, with Nevada City, the county-seat, and Grass Valley, four miles south, the hub of it all. This is the wild, mountainous country that originally yielded the mazingly rich placer and deep tunnel deposits of the pioneer days, and is located on the northerly end of the famous Mother Lode country. Near Grass Valley is the mining project comprising two mines, that yields by itself $6,000,000 worth of gold annually. Within a radius of 35 miles, in Nevada Placer, and Sierra Counties, lie such high grade producers as the Brunswick, North Star, Idaho-Maryland, Lava Cap, and 16-to-1 mines, whose annual output even when not going at full capacity, comprise a possible third of California's heavy yield. It is no secret that in spite of more than a third of a billion dollars of gold mined from this spectacular country since the early 50s' the possible yields are barely touched. From shafts producing quartz veins of relatively small amounts of gold to tunnels whose sugar quartz formations give forth broad and heavy lines of solid yellow ore, the ranges of steep mountains are still capable of untold wealth.

Of the several thousand miners in the Nevada County area alone, there remain today but a handful of miners—real miners, experienced men who know how to work underground and maintain a mine. The armed services have taken the younger, the shipyards and strategic ore-producing mines have gotten the rest. One other factor, which the mining men themselves can overcome, stands in the way. That factor is wages.

For some reason, the mining industry has always paid low wages. One of the men who came from the mines to work in a war industry plant told me this story. It was when the John L. Lewis coal miner dispute was so much in the public mind. He, like so many of the other gold miners, was a "Cousin Jack," that is a native of Cornwall, England. There, as a boy, he and his brothers worked in the collieries for 25 cents a day. If the family was large enough, and all the boys worked in the mines, that family got along.

Today, in a large part of the gold country, wages are still what they were before inflation. That is, from $5.75 to $6 a day. Miners left those jobs to work in war industry plants for wages of from $9 to $12 a day. It is possible that with similar wages offered them, some of the old deep tunnel boys would return to ther familiar haunts underground. But, of course, the mine operators are not too anxious to establish a precedent.

But the problem of maintaining the mines from deterioration and ruin is the major problem of the mine operators. Most of them are not worried about the future of gold. There is, so far as I have been able to find out from conversations among mining men in their glorious gold country, a unanimous belief that the price of gold will not only remain at its all time high of $35 per ounce of 1,000 fine, or pure gold, but that the price will go higher.

CLUB WOMEN WANT NO CHANGE IN TEHACHAPI

State Executive Board, California Federation of Women's Clubs, reaffirmed its standing conviction that the administration of the Institution for Women at Tehachapi should continue its program of rehabilitation undisturbed. The resolution adopted Thursday afternoon at the closing board session at Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, was sent to the legislature in special session to study the new plan for all prisons of the state. The Tehachapi institution is a child of the Federation and would never have survived a precarious existence had not the women fought for years to have female prisoners removed from former quarters at San Quentin and given an opportunity for rehabilitation. The federation expressed its belief that the Tehachapi institution should be made a part of the Department of Corrections as proposed in the plan now being studied by the legislature. This would make it easier for Tehachapi to share in state appropriations than the present plan under which it operates as a separate unit.

"Food subsidies are based on unsound business practice which camouflages prices and tax. Therefore the federation is opposed to the principle of subsidy in lieu of adequate price in the market and the subsequent increase of taxes, and also the waste of manpower incurred in administration," was affirmed in a resolution passed by the board after heated discussion on whether or not the issue was a hot political one.

Strongly favoring the principle of making parents responsible by fine or imprisonment for lawlessness of their children, the board moved that "all judges and probation officers give the broadest interpretation to Sections 700 and 702 respectively of the Institution of Welfare Code."

The "Buy a Bomber" drive of the CFWC closed January 20 with over one million dollars reported. The goal of $300 000 for a heavy bomber was more than tripled. Club groups will now strive to obtain sufficient sales of war bonds to purchase a hospital ship.

GRASS VALLEY CADETS

Members of the Grass Valley High School Cadet Corps have received their ensignia, which consists of black bands worn on the right sleeve and bearing the letters CAL above R. S. C. Officers wear their bands on the left sleeve just below the shoulder.

Amunition, amounting to 2000 rounds, has been received but rifle practice awaits preparation of suitable target ranges. Motion pictures loaned by Camp Beale, of an instructive character, will be shown very soon.

BAROOSHIAN TO SPEAK

S. M. Barooshian, member of Placer Junior College faculty, will be the guest speaker at a Fathers Night program given by the Nevada City Elementary Parent Teachers Association next Friday evening in the elementary school auditorium.

Franz Luschen and the school archestra will provide special musical selections. The 5th and 6th grade mothers will be hostesses for the evening.

CIVIL SERVICE WANTS 500 MORE REVENUE AGENTS

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announced today that it is seeking accountants and auditors to fill 500 Internal Revenue Agent positions now available. Important also is the announcement of the Commission that it has discontinued the written test for departmental guards. These guards are urgently needed to patrol and guard government buildings in Washington.

The positions in the accounting and auditing fields pay from $2,433 to $3,163 a year including overtime pay. For the $2,433 grade applicant must show at least two years of training or experience in accounting or bookkeeping or a combination of training and experience equaling two years. Three years of appropriate experience in accounting work is required for the $3,163 grade. For certain positions accounting education or the teaching of accountancy courses in a resident school may be substituted for all or part of the required practical experience.

There are no written tests and no age limits. Applicants will be rated upon their education and experience as given in their applications and upon coorborative evidence.

To qualify for departmental guard positions which pay $1,824 a year including overtime pay, applicants must have had at least three months of full time paid experience in such positions as soldier, sailor, marine, coast guard, salesman, police man, deputy sheriff, foreman, messenger, bus driver, watchman, guard, chauffeur, farmer or comparable occupations. There is no maximum age limit. Applicants must be physically capable of performing the duties of the position.

Applications for accounting and auditing positions (announcements Nos. 287 and 296) and departmental guard positions (announcement No. 194) will be accepted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. until the needs of the service have been met.

Applications are also obtainable from most first or second class post offices, and from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, 25, D. C.

Personal

Mrs. Grace Morrison was given a birthday party Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers of Gold Flat. She received many nice gifts and there were a dozen persons present for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bolton and son, Tommy, visited Mrs. Bolton's sister and brother in law Ens. and Mrs. Ted Sinnock and son in Colfax recently. Ens. Sinnock, chief mate in the U. S. maritime service, was home on leave. He had just completed his first trip into the South Pacific war zone.

A. H. Willard, captain of the fish and game commission for this district, his wife and daughter, Sgt. Laverne Willard, were Nevada City visitors the latter part of last week. Miss Willard is a member of the Womens Reserve of U. S. Marine Corps. She was home on leave from Arlington, Va.

Lawrence Myers of Burlingame spent the past week end here visiting his three daughters and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers.

Eddie Powell returned Friday from a business trip in Sacramento. He met and visited Tom Arden former Bee reporter of this district. Mr. and Mrs. Arden are purchasing a home on 37th street in Sacramento. Mrs. Arden is employed in war work a portion of each day.

CAR SKIDS, WOMAN HURT

Mrs. Ferne E. Knight, driving into Grass Valley yesterday afternoon suffered a severe cut on her forehead, when her car skidded and ran into a telephone pole. Mrs. Knight saw a furniture van apparently emerging from a side road. The van was stopped but she thought is was moving. Applying her brakes sharply caused the car to skid. Her sister in law and a baby were shaken up but unhurt, the California Highway Patrol reports.

GRAND EXALTED RULER

Grand Exalted Ruler John E. Teher of Stockton made his official visit to the Nevada City Lodge of Elks Thursday evening. In his honor a special dinner was served at the National Hotel, attended by past exalted rulers, officers and trustees of the local lodge.

In the Elks Club rooms Saturday evening there was a dinner dance with a large attendance.

THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE
BY TOPPS
APPLYING THE INDIVIDUAL INCENTIVE THAT DOES THE JOB, A BLIND FACTORY WORKER ASSEMBLES GUN AND TURRET PARTS FOR FLYING FORTRESSES
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE SPEEDED TO BURNING AIRCRAFT ON MANY FLYING FIELDS BY MEANS OF THIS RECENTLY DEVELOPED WHEELED CARRIER
CIGARETTE PAPER THAT SHEDS WATER IS NOW AVAILABLE, PERMITTING SMOKERS TO ENJOY A PUFF IN THE RAIN
ANTICIPATING POSTWAR DEMANDS, A RAILROAD COMPANY IS PLANNING DOUBLE-DECKER COACHES TO SATISFY THE EXPECTED TRANSPORTATION BOOM
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY'S NEW ORDNANCE-LIGHT GUNSIGHT ENABLES AIR GUNNERS TO FIRE ACCURATELY AT 400 MPH

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDED TO FIRST MAORI

NEW ZEALAND, (Delayed).—U. S. Naval and Marine Corps officers who attended the recent Victoria Cross investure of the late Lt. Te Moana Ngarimu, first Maori to receive the award, were well repaid for their trip.

Not only did they witness a colorful Maori hui, or pageant but they had a chance to see at firsthand an exact replica of an American frontier town in the wildest days of the west. The Maori cowboys came racing into town on their ponies, dismounted in a cloud of dust, and tied their horses to hitching posts, and popped into the meeting place.

They play the part well, mainly because they've seen so many American films. Naturally they're partial to Westerns, and Tom Mix is still their favorite.

The saddler of the town learned this well recently. After seeing a Mix picture one evening some of the cowboys —all friends of the saddler —talked over the fine points of cowboying.

Then they all mounted and raced toward the hills. A short time later they came galloping back into town, forced open the saddler's door, burst into the back room where he slept, forced him into a straight-backd chair and proceeded to tie him up. Then they rode off into the night.

Next morning when local bobbies untied the saddler, they were somewhat puzzled when he refused to press charges.

But the saddler assured them there was nothing to worry about. He understood the boys' motives perfectly. They just wanted to be sure they were hep to the tricks of the trade.

Nevada Commandery Banquets, Seats Officers

Nevada Commandery, Knights Templar, Saturday evening seated officers for the year. Installing officer was Past Eminent Commander Philip Keast. The ceremony was preceeded by a banquet in the big dining room of the Masonic Temple on Pie Street.

Officers seated were Thomas J. Barrett, past eminent commander; Paul I. Jenks, eminent commander; Richard Trathen, genealisimo; Philip Keast, senior warden; Sidney Hocking, junior warden; Garfield Robson, prelate; Benjamin Hall, treasurer; Joseph F. Stenger, recorder; Thomas Keckler, standard bearer; Philip Oates, sword bearer; Frank Bennallack, warder; Alfred Martin, sentinel; John Thomas, William Argall, and A. G. Chegwidden, guards.

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